

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; diminishing
west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest, 33.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1919.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

LABOR PRODUCTION FALLS WITH WAGES ADVANCED; LARGER FORCES EMPLOYED

Manufacturers in Many
Lines Manage to Supply
Heavy Calls.

EFFICIENCY DECLINES

Average Output for a Man
Shows Drop of 15 to
50 Per Cent.

STRIKES ACT AS BRAKE

"The Sun" Gets Facts From
Many Sections on Labor
Production Situation.

The Sun presents herewith a summary of the labor production situation in the leading industrial districts of the United States. The consensus, briefly told, is that manufacturers, in the face of an unprecedented demand for goods, are maintaining production by hiring increased forces and advancing wages. At the same time the individual output of the workmen has decreased from 15 to 50 per cent. In sections of the country where the open shop prevails conditions are better than in those places that are strongly unionized. Individual production also is higher in factories where the relations between capital and labor are close, or where the co-operative system is employed.

Generally throughout the country wages have been increased in the last few years, but production has fallen down, the greatest decrease coming since the signing of the armistice. Manufacturers and large employers of labor pay tribute to the patriotism of workers during the war, asserting that the individual output then was phenomenal. Conditions at present show that with the increased wages paid in all lines, thrift is disappearing and that dissatisfaction is growing, resulting in smaller output per man.

Throughout the country there is a heavy demand for labor, both skilled and unskilled. Strikes in the steel districts and in the coal fields have had a noticeable effect in decreasing output in the last few months, but in some of these sections the workers are endeavoring to take up the slack caused by the shortage of men and materials.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—A canvass among manufacturers and industrial leaders in and near Philadelphia elicited the almost unanimous report that labor is producing between 25 and 40 per cent. less to-day than it did before the war. The only dissenters to the general view are the heads of an extremely few establishments who have managed to develop an unusually friendly and cooperative spirit among working forces that have remained almost completely intact for several years.

The most conspicuous instance of the latter situation is to be found at the John B. Stetson hat manufacturing plant, an establishment enjoying a nationwide reputation for modern thought and fair dealing with its employees. Milton D. Gehris, second vice-president of the concern, made this statement:

Our average output before the war was 1,000 dozen hats a day, and that is what we are producing to-day. I attribute this to the fact that our working force has remained almost stationary. Of our 6,000 employees, just a little short of 100 per cent. are men who have been working with us for many years. We feared some time ago when we increased rates for piece work that there might be some reduction, because the men would be enabled to earn the same money with less effort. But the change operated just the other way. It provided an incentive which seemed to drive the men to greater effort, with the result that we are realizing the same production now as before the war, notwithstanding the various handicaps due to the war.

Plain of Other Manufacturers.
But the Stetson establishment is the only one which makes such an optimistic report.

SE. W. Finn, secretary of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, said:

I should say that production has been decreased in the various industries represented in this association about 25 per cent. There is more of a disposition to loaf among working people now than ever before, and an unprecedented wastage for materials and shorter daily working hours. This is due to a number of causes. The first is high wages. High wages, I think, nearly always tend to decrease production. The employees now are getting more money than ever before. It doesn't amount to more, in the last analysis, because of the high cost of living, but it seems more to them. Therefore they refuse to work hard and persist in spending recklessly.

Thrift among them is a waning virtue, and they give in to the slightest ailment, calling in a physician and refusing to report for duty, whereas several years ago they would not quit work unless they were actually incapacitated.

Following is the report of Frank

Labor Production Conditions in Chief Industrial Centres Are Summarized

LABOR production conditions in the chief industrial centres of the United States are reported to THE SUN as follows:

NEW YORK—Normal production is being maintained in the printing trades, but the individual output has decreased from 15 to 20 per cent. in the last five years. Shipbuilding reports a heavy decrease in production. Prohibition is blamed for the unrest among the workmen.

PHILADELPHIA—Old standards are being maintained where relations between employer and employee are intimate. In other shops and factories a decrease from 25 to 80 per cent. is found. PITTSBURGH—Labor is holding up and endeavoring to take up the slack caused by the shortage of help. Production is falling off per man in the organized crafts.

BALTIMORE—Decrease from 30 to 40 per cent. in output of labor is found. Wages in the textile industry doubled and production decreased more than 50 per cent.

BIRMINGHAM—Increase shown in production, but with labor generally indifferent. Conditions satisfactory.

CLEVELAND—Production shows a decline where no time studies are kept; unit production on the increase; decline noticeable in all lines.

DETROIT—Increased demand for finished materials is being filled with no slackening apparent on the part of labor, although demand for help is increasing.

MINNEAPOLIS—Volume of production about the same as in pre-war days; open shop prevails.

KANSAS CITY—Production normal, but with manufacturers increasing output; open shop prevails.

ST. LOUIS—Production advancing, but individual output lower than during war; let down in spirit and efficiency of labor noticeable.

\$50,000 LOOT IN TWO ROBBERIES

Homes of Philip W. Boardman
and Alfred Dryer in City's
Centre Are Plundered.

ONE VICTIM GRAND JUROR

East 51st Street Policemen
Keep Secret Losses That
May Reach \$75,000.

The police of the East Fifty-first street station are trying to find the burglars who broke into the home of Philip W. Boardman of 40 West Fifty-third street and Alfred Dryer at 55 West Fifty-fifth street and stole jewelry, clothing and silverware valued at between \$50,000 and \$75,000. The police have refused to make public the exact amount of the losses, but it was understood last night that from Mr. Boardman's house the thieves got at least \$30,000 worth of jewelry, and at least \$25,000 worth of jewelry, clothing and silverware from the Dryer home. The detectives on the case believe the robbery was committed by sneak thieves.

Three days before the Boardman home was robbed the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Dryer were ransacked. When the police were called they obtained several finger prints and mud smudges on rugs and other articles of furniture which the burglars had touched and trampled upon in their search of the house.

Burglars Take Own Time.

There was no one home that day—November 21—but when Mr. Dryer went home he found that a bedroom window which overlooks the roof of a private dwelling next door had been jimmied. The police believe the burglars ransacked the room by means of the escape ladder. Once inside the house they seem to have done their work painstakingly, carefully choosing the most valuable articles they could find and rejecting others. Mr. Dryer, who is a member of a Grand Jury and president of the Wayland Oil Company, 14 Wall street, immediately informed the police.

Several servants were at home when the burglars entered the Boardman residence, but the latter managed to sneak into the house and up to the third floor. There they entered two bedrooms and ransacked them, scattering the contents of chests and drawers all over the floor. After obtaining every piece of jewelry which could be found the thieves slipped out of the house without being seen.

Job Done in Twenty Minutes.

The police have concluded that the robbery must have been done within a space of twenty minutes, since one of the maids has told them that she left the bedroom and went to another part of the house and was gone not more than that length of time.

None of the members of the Boardman family was at home yesterday. It was said that the loss easily will reach \$50,000 and perhaps more. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Boardman was at home when the burglars entered the place.

Mr. Boardman is a member of the law firm of O'Brien, Boardman, Parker & Fox, 120 Broadway, with which his father, Albert B. Boardman, also is associated. His wife formerly was Miss Dorothy Raymond. During the war Mr. Boardman, who is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1907, served as an Ensign in the navy.

Two Masted Schooner Wrecked.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Nov. 30.—The two masted schooner A. F. K. Kindberg was wrecked last night when she was blown ashore on Quarry Island. Capt. Joy and his crew of four men were saved.

BIDDIES.

Clean as a whistle, wholesome as wheat, Jollies show in town. Salvo Yoda.—Ad.

SOCIALISTS TO AFFRONT KING

156 Italian Deputies Plan to
Quit the Chamber When
Emmanuel Speaks.

SESSION BEGINS TO-DAY

Radicals Demand Immediate
Demobilization and Annul-
ment of Peace Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, Nov. 30.—The 156 Socialists in Parliament have decided that when the Chamber opens on Monday they will "affirm in no equivocal manner the concrete and actual necessity for radical changes in our institutions," such as would free the country from "irresponsible powers, privileged assemblies and all survivals of monarchism, traditionalism," and "permit the carrying out of the policy of the international proletariat from the renewal of relations with Russia to the annulment of the peace imposed by violence."

To make this protest effective the

Continued on Fifth Page.

ULTIMATUM IS SENT TO MEXICO IN JENKINS CASE

Peremptory Demand for Re-
lease of Consular Agent
Made in Note.

CLEARLY DEFINE ISSUE

Decision Follows Long Con-
sideration, and Prompt
Action Is Called For.

OTHER CASES PENDING

People Aroused Over Angeles
Execution—Want to Get
Rid of Carranza.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The State Department announced to-day that the note to First Chief Carranza on the Jenkins case had been despatched and that the American Embassy would present the communication in Mexico city to-morrow morning.

Officials continued their deliberations over the note until late last night and it was not until an early hour this morning that the message was put on the wires. While officials declined to comment it was intimated that there had been found no reason to change the original terms which are believed to be another peremptory demand for the release of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent in Puebla, couched in such terms as to constitute a virtual ultimatum.

Until Charge d'Affaires Summerlin has reported that the note has been delivered no official information will be forthcoming from the State Department, it was said to-day.

Jenkins Case One of Many.

A press despatch from Puebla to-day indicated that Jenkins was still under the impression that he had been arrested and was kept in jail on a charge of collusion in connection with his kidnapping, while another message quoted Gov. Carranza of Puebla as saying that the American consular agent was charged with perjury.

It is thought here that the Mexican Government has been able to furnish the American Embassy with additional information asked for by Washington within the last day or two, but that if any change has been made for diplomatic reasons at the last hour in the accusation against Jenkins it will not help the Mexican case. It has been intimated from a high source that the Jenkins case is merely one incident of a series and a change of position at this late hour will hardly change the general aspect which, from all angles here, seems to be that a general house cleaning is in order.

Significance was paid here to-day to the fact that since the kidnapping of Jenkins and at about the time of his arrest by the Mexicans it was announced that the provisions of the Mexican Constitution of 1917, Section 27, governing the drilling for oil, would be enforced. It was pointed out that it was entirely in line with Mexican diplomacy to use every effort to bring the issue and to

Continued on Fourth Page.

FRENCH RESENT 'DESERTION' BY U. S. DELEGATES

Wilson Criticised for Per-
mitting Mission to Leave
Paris During Crisis.

AMERICAN AID NEEDED

Situation Declared Anal-
ogous to Days When Ger-
many Sought Decision.

TALK OF NEW OFFENSIVE

Significance Seen in Confer-
ence of Clemenceau With
Military Leaders.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Nov. 30.—Pressure on the American delegates to the peace conference to postpone their departure has not relaxed; on the contrary, their determination to leave Paris is the subject of most bitter criticism in all diplomatic circles. Naturally it is the French whose resentment is most keen. Their view is summed up in a statement by a high official of the French Foreign Office made to THE SUN yesterday in which he said:

"We regard the situation to-day as analogous almost to that of the critical days when Germany was threatening to break through the Allies' line of defence in 1917. We need American aid now as we needed it then. The presence of the American delegates in Paris for only a few weeks longer would carry us over this crisis and the victory will have been saved. "We cannot believe that the American people would sanction such a move on the ground merely of transportation difficulties."

Senate's Meaning Sought.

The question which is being asked in foreign circles is this: Did the American Senate mean by its action to withdraw the assistance of America in the enforcement of the vital parts of the Versailles treaty which are involved in the present situation regarding the Germans? A theory advanced by some here is that the Wilson Administration is trying to use the withdrawal of the Americans to put the Republicans in the Senate in a bad position. President Wilson's representatives in Paris insist, however, that the departure of the delegation has nothing to do with the defeat of the treaty, yet the fact is that the date was fixed suddenly a few days after action on the treaty, and now it is asserted that it cannot be changed even in the face of the new German crisis.

There is not a responsible official here who advances the idea that the Republicans in the Senate do not desire the treaty, yet the fact is that the attitude toward the League of Nations, and the resentment against President Wilson for permitting the delegation to sign the protocol.

Rumanian Situation.

Aside from the German situation the fact is stressed that the Rumanians have not come to terms yet, and the whole Rumanian situation turns now on the clauses in the treaty in reference

Continued on Sixth Page.

COAL OUTPUT GOES LOWER; CONSUMPTION MUST BE CUT; CABINET ACTS TO-MORROW

RAISE OFFERED
50,000 MINERS

Central Pennsylvania Opera-
tors Accept Garfield Plan
With Reservations.

INSIST ON WORK AT ONCE

Price "Adjustments" Under
Lever Law Also Sought Af-
ter U. S. Inquiry.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Soft coal operators whose mines have an output of more than 50,000 tons a year accepted with reservations to-day the proposal of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, to pay a 14 per cent. increase in wages to all classes of mine labor.

Should the miners accept this agreement it will mean the return to work of about 50,000 union men now on strike in the bituminous fields of thirteen counties adjacent to Johnstown, Pa. But the operators admit privately that they do not expect the miners to go back.

Immediate resumption of mining is the condition made by the operators in their acceptance of the Garfield award. Another suggestion, which is not made a condition of the acceptance, however, is that the Government appoint a commission or other tribunal to examine statistics to be prepared by the operators.

With these the mining men expect to prove that the new wage scale will change the status of District No. 2 with respect to the competitive basis. About 150 operators were represented at the conference, which finally adjourned this afternoon. The meeting was held yesterday and was a virtual deadlock until early this morning, when a sub-committee recommended that the Garfield proposal be accepted.

Not at Washington Conference.

All the operators are members of the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania. They represent the territory not included in the recent competitive district and were not included in the recent conference of this district in Washington.

B. M. Clark, president of the association, and other officers declined to make any statement other than to hand out copies of a resolution embracing the action of the association and of a notice to the same effect that will be posted immediately at all the mines.

Mr. Clark and other officers of the association were asked to explain how long this offer would stand if the striking miners refused to return to work. He said that the resolution would have to speak for itself.

Complications are possible because of the present conditions in this field. The Government has offered \$1,000,000 to the operators to return to work in this district.

Notices to Be Posted at Mines.

All the operators agreed to post immediately at their mines this notice:

The Government of the United States having decided that mine workers are entitled to 14 per cent. average increase to bring wages up to the increased cost of living, this company gives notice that 14 per cent. average increase in wages is hereby granted, effective at once, such increase to be applied to the wage basis provided for in the present wage scale agreements, thus preserving the competitive basis therein agreed to. The new scale of wages will be posted as soon as possible.

The text of the resolution passed by the operators, a copy of which was sent to Dr. Garfield, reads:

Recognizing the seriousness of the present crisis and the urgent need of the country for coal, we wish to advise you, subject to your approval and conditioned upon the mines resuming operations immediately, that we accept as a basis for the settlement of the present wage controversy and termination of the strike the figures submitted by you to the joint meeting of operators and miners held Wednesday, November 16, 1919; namely, an average increase of fourteen (14) per cent. to be granted to all classes of mine labor, such increase to be applied in accordance with the wage basis provided in the wage scale agreements between the United Mine Workers of District No. 2 and the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania, thus preserving the competitive basis therein agreed to.

At the same time we wish to call your attention to the fact that the acceptance of this increase in wages seriously affects in many ways our competitive status with other districts. We shall rely upon the Government when statistics are properly assembled and presented to refer our competitive relations with other districts to a tribunal or commission to make such adjustments from a wage standpoint as will permit the mines in Central Pennsylvania to make a fair and reasonable profit, as they are entitled to under the Lever law, and also give a fair and equitable wage earning basis to the miners of this district as compared with our competitive fields.

Nothing was said to-day about the "losses" of bituminous mining. At the first day of the conference the operators were extremely volatile on this subject. They were quite willing to discuss the action of William O. McCord in referring to the profits and most of them said they had been losing money right along.

Quake Recorded in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Earthquake shocks were recorded to-day by the seismograph of the Meteorological Observatory at Perpignan.

BIDDIES.

Liberty Bond—\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—can be bought and sold instantly. John Blair & Co., 41 Broadway.—Ad.

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Missouri Troops Ready for Call in Rail Strike

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Authority to call out State troops whenever necessary in connection with the strike of trainmen and yardmen in Kansas City was conferred upon Adj.-Gen. Clark of Missouri to-day by Gov. Frederick D. Gardner of that State.

6 GOVERNORS IN PARLEY ON COAL

Executives From Bituminous
Sections Meet in
Chicago.

OUTLINE PROGRAMME

Will Ask Authority to Organ-
ize Fuel Boards in Each
State.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, was told to-night he would have full cooperation of the Governors of the middle Western coal producing States in his battle to save the nation from a fuel famine. The conference, called by Gov. Gardner of Missouri discussed the situation for several hours at a meeting here to-day.

The conference decided a State fuel administration should be appointed for each of the forty-eight States, and that rigid rules be immediately put into effect for the conservation, production and distribution of coal.

The conference adjourned to-night to meet in St. Louis next Sunday. It was expected further measures would be considered at that time. A representative of the Governors was directed to go to Washington to lay the situation before Dr. Garfield, and the following statement was wired to him:

At a conference of the Governors of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska held in Chicago November 30, with reference to the coal situation, it was unanimously agreed:

FIRST. That a more complete fuel administration organization for the country be perfected by the appointment at once of a Fuel Administrator in each State, to be recommended by the Governors, to be compensated by the Federal Government and to have full charge and control of the distribution of all coal available in his State.

SECOND. In view of the statement by Director-General Hines to the effect that production of soft coal is now 40 to 50 per cent. of normal and of the reports from other sources to the effect that the production of hard coal is now above normal all coal mined and in stock in the United States, both soft and hard, should be distributed equitably among the forty-eight States on the basis of their needs, as developed during the war, regardless of the State in which it is mined.

THIRD. That rigid and uniform rules and regulations for the greatest conservation of coal throughout the State be forthwith established, grounded upon the following principles:

FOURTH. That the respective State Governments take all possible steps to secure the production of coal.

FIFTH. That Miles C. Riley, secretary of the Oberlin conference, be directed and delegated to proceed to Washington to present to the authorities the seriousness of the situation in the State and to remain in that city temporarily as representative of the Governors.

SIXTH. That the conference of Governors convene again on December 1 in St. Louis at the Jefferson Hotel, to further consider and confer upon the coal situation.

Approve Seizure Plan.

The plan for the seizure and operation of mines by respective States, under the protection of State and Federal troops, was explained in detail by Attorney-General Hopkins, who represented Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas. Gov. Lewis was here as "strig" mines, where the coal lies close to the surface and ordinary labor is capable of mining.

"Our decision to act to prevent a small group of men from bringing a fuel famine to the public came after the blunt refusal of 13,000 miners, mostly foreigners, to return to work at the Governor's request. None of his assurances that whatever wage agreements were reached would be made retroactive."

After the conference Gov. Gardner instructed Attorney-General Allen to investigate and report the power given the Governor under Missouri law.

"The coal famine in Missouri is very serious," said Gov. Gardner. "If I am empowered by the constitution of Missouri, I will seize the mines immediately and operate them under production of troops, if necessary. Our mines are similar to those in Kansas, and I will ask for volunteers to man them. The shortage of coal thoroughly warrants this drastic action."

For the entire bituminous industry, 1917 to make profits of "from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent." on invested capital would require total profits of upward of \$1,500,000,000. According to the United States Geological Survey report entitled "Coal in 1917," page 223, the total gross receipts of the operator

President's Advisers to De-
cide Next Step in Min-
ers' Strike.

MUST BE A SHOWDOWN

Washington Officials Con-
sider "Forceful Meas-
ures" to Be Used.

GLASS'S FIGURES DENIED

Head of National Coal As-
sociation Hoots at Tales of
Operators' Profits.

Penna. R. R. Prepares 50
Per Cent. Cut in Trains

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Plans for a 50 per cent. reduction of passenger service, if curtailment becomes necessary because of a shortage of coal, are being made by the Pennsylvania Railroad. No definite date has been decided on to begin taking off trains.

So far the Pennsylvania has been able to get enough coal to keep traffic moving despite the strike. It has been necessary to seize coal in transit on some occasions and complaints of such seizure have been received.

Expectation is that passenger traffic will suffer first if the strike is not settled and the supply of coal becomes inadequate to meet the requirements of the railroads.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Officials in Washington handling the coal strike situation expect an early showing on the necessity of forceful measures by the Government to prevent further obstruction of bituminous coal production.

Figures on to-morrow's mine production will be taken as an accurate forecast of what the immediate future holds. In the last few days the mine have had an opportunity to think over and determine whether they will accept the 14 per cent. wage increase they can get or whether they will stick out of the mines.

It coercion or persuasion is used through agreements or meetings with any telling effect upon industry, the Department of Justice will move under the Lever act. The Government, despite the declaration that the law will be enforced, does not wish to use this weapon unless such a course is shown to be imperative, but it is realized that the showdown is coming.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, who has gone to Williams College for a day or two with his family, will return to Washington at least by Tuesday morning. Attorney-General Palmer will return to-morrow.

The Railroad Administration will gather up the day's reports on production and Director-General Hines will take them to the Cabinet meeting Tuesday. At that meeting there will probably be a final determination as to the employment of the Lever act to restrain district leaders of the mine workers and others who have been repeatedly warned against agreeing or arranging to hinder production.

Figures on last week's soft coal production showed that the output did not reach 50 per cent. of normal. Officials explained that this decrease meant that local needs must be met from the supplies now being distributed by the central committee, which had a stock of approximately 12,000,000 tons when the miners left their work more than a month ago.

More drastic curtailment on consumption of coal has been agreed upon by the central committee, which has informed the regional coal committees of its decision. The new restrictions will be put into effect whenever the regional committees are unable to meet the situation with local regulations. The details of the plan have not been made public, but it is known that they provide for a heavy reduction in the consumption of coal.

Morrow Answers Glass.

D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, made public to-night an open letter to Secretary of the Treasury Glass, characterizing as ridiculous the figures on coal mine profits made public by the Secretary.

"I find myself obliged to take issue with an informal statement furnished you by some of your experts and published November 27 regarding profits of bituminous coal mine operators. The memorandum is apparently based on a casual inspection of the returns of certain individual coal companies. Profits of individual companies are not the same as the industry's profits."

"For the entire bituminous industry, 1917 to make profits of 'from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent.' on invested capital would require total profits of upward of \$1,500,000,000. According to the United States Geological Survey report entitled 'Coal in 1917,' page 223, the total gross receipts of the operator

PASSING A MILESTONE

New York's Great Morning Newspaper

